LORD RUSSELL AND HIS PARTY AT THE SARATOGA MEETING.

President Storey in His Address Criticioes the Hanner in Which Entironds Are Reorganized and Managed by Receivers - Creditors Deprived of Their Rights.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—The nineteenth annual convention of the American Bar Association in Convention Hall opened at 10:30 o'clock this morning. It brought out an audience of nearly 2,000 persons, a large number of whom were ladies. When the President, M. Moorefield Storey of Boston, called the convention to order, at 10:40 o'clock, there were present on the platform Lord Russell, J. Handolph Tucker. Edward J. Phelps, Montague Quackanthorp, William Allen Butler, Henry Hitchcock, Austen G. Fox. Charles Claffin Allen, Francis Rawle, James C. Carter, and Sir Frank Lockwood.

President Storey delivered his annual aldress which was upon "The Most Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law on Points of General Interest Made in the Several States and by Congress During the Preceding Year," as required by the Constitution. He pointed out that the legislation in different States, though widely reparated and representing both the oldest and the newest civilization, strongly showed the essential unity of this country in dealing with the same problems that confront all the States. He pointed out that while the past year has been marked by much discontent among the people, that the laws show only profound peace and general prosperity.

Discontent does not affect legislation.

Another noticeable point is the "rapid growth of a disposition to assert the general interests of the community; at the expense of indicidual freedom." The underlying principle of socialism, that everything that a man owns be holds for the State, is asserted more and more frequently. The statutes of every Siate contain laws that would have seemed unwarrantable invasions of private rights not many years ago. Such legislation is the collateral inheritance tax, the graduated income tax, the graduated tax on the estates of deceased persons when adopted, and the character and number of the uses for which money is now raised by faxation.

The most important and longest part of the

address was devoted to railway reorganiza-tion. It is based upon a statute of Kentucky which for the first time attempted to deal with this subject, and which the address considered as a step in the right direction, as it enabled the courts to protect the interests of investors by making every reorganization of a railway the subject of judicial investigation and securing for every interest a hearing. The address pointed out that the great railway systems of this country had been built up and equipped with borrowed capital. Many of the tecurities represented investments of more than their face value. Capital stock had been frequently issued without payment, often as bonus to go with the bonds. The failure of a railway company tound the managers united and fully prepared for the emergency which they inevitably had foreseen, while it found the creditors scattered, ignorant, frightened, und entirely unready to act. The managers of the 'nsolvent company had controlled both sides of the litigation. The bills had alleged Past the company could not meet its obliga-tions and that thus the system would be dis-integrated and the insolvent company asked the Court, in the interest of the debtor, to derive the creditors of their rights, or, at least, to re-sirain the creditors from exercising them. The representatives of the debtor asked that, to preserve for it property to which confessed-ity it was not entitled, the creditors be denrived of that to which they were entitled. To dis-guise the naked effrontery of this position, the bills had generally alleged that the public in-terest would suffer from the disintegration of and entirely unready to act. The managers of

guise the naked effrontery of this position, the bills had generally alleged that the public interest would suffer from the disintegration of the system, but it might be doubted if there was any ground for this claim. It certainly had never occur established after argument, for no onportunity to hitigate it had been given. If it was for the interest of every one concerned that the railroad should be run, there was little danger that the public would suffer from an interruption of service.

Again, the selection of receivers was a matter of the deepest concern to a great many persons. The debtor railway company, through its selected representatives, became the agent and nivisor of the court. The receivers were in possession of all the books and controlled all the witnesses. Instead of approaching a trustee anxious to give him all possible information respecting all his rights, he dealt with a party to the controversy. Instead of finding receivers whose only object was to deal justly with all and who had no personal interests, he found mendinitely committed to a policy and determined to carry it out. Where creditors representing mortgagers or lessors had sought the independent control of their property and had pointed to the letter of their contract, in every case their application had been application of the parties in interest for the

and had pointed to the letter of their contract, in every case their application had been opposed by the receivers who had resisted the application of the parties in interest for the appointment of a separate trustee to represent a definite interest. After a long and expensive contest the self-constituted Reorganization Committee appeared, and bondholders were offered their choice between a contest conducted at great disadvantage and expense and the acceptance of such terms as might be offered. While in theory they need not accept, in fact they did not dare to refuse. The expense of the reorganization had been in many cases enormous, and in fixing it there was no one to audit the accounts, no one to represent the creditors who suffered while their trustees profit. Whenever an agreement was reached the obstruction ceased. The foreclosure proceedings moved, swiftly, and the officers of the court no longer resisted the claims of suitors at the bar. The receivership had accomplished its purpose.

Proceedings like this are of very evil example. Many a man sees the savings of a lifetime swept away by the mismanuagement of a corporation and sees the managers continue in charge in spite of all opposition that creditors can make. To the reckless use of power by those who profit in their downfall, we must attribute much of the discontent, the hatred of capital and capitalists, of corporations and their officers, which underlies the movement which now excites our alarm.

It is to the courts that we must look for protection. Their authority rests peculiarly on the respect of the ocople for their absolute impartiality, and in the long run they cannot preserve that respect unless they observe the well-settled rules of judicial procedure and unless they respect and enforce every legal claim. Parties must be left to determine for themselves whether their interests will or will not be served by the assertion of their rights. The moment that the courts undertake to vary their confidence of the courts undertake to vary their conf

the membership.

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".e .ttention of the Vice-Presidents and members of the local courells was again called to the resolution charging them with the duty of endeavoring to accure by legislation the appointment of Commissioners of uniform State law.

The report of Tressurer Rawle for the year showed the total receipts to have been Sc.189.62; disbursen ents. \$5.756.67, leaving a balance of \$4.133.58, The report was received and submitted to the Auliting Committee.

An adjournment was then taken to 8 o'clock this evening.

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At 3:30 this afternoon the association met as a section of legal education in Convention Hall. Chairman McClain appointed Dr. W. H. Eogers of Evanston, Ill., E. H. Bennett of Boston, and W. W. Howe of New Orleans a committee to nominate officers for the section for the ensuing year. Chairman McClain then delivered an ad-

dress on "The Law Curriculum;" subject to be included and order of presentation.

James W. Russell, dean of the law faculty of the University of the City of New York, reed the paper of Prof. C. M. Campbell of Denver. Col., on "The Necessity and Importance of the Study of Common Law Procedure in Legal Education," who was unable to be present.

The final paper of the afternoon was on "The Teaching Practice in Law Schools," and was delivered by Prof. Blewett Lee of the Northwestern University. An interesting discussion followed in which many took part.

RECEPTION TO LORD RUSSELI.

western University. An interesting discussion followed in which many took part.

RECEPTION TO LORD RUSSELL.

Judge George S, Batcheller, formerly Presiding Justice of the International Tribunal in Cairo, Egypt, and who has a handsome town house here, gave a recention at 0:30 o'clock this evening in honor of Lord Russell of Killowen. Lord Chief Justice of England, to meet the members of the American Bar Association delegates and legal gentlemen in Saratoga at this time. Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M. P., Montague Crackenthorpe, Q.C., and James Fox, B. L., of Lord Russell's party, were also present. Although the affair was strictly of a judicial nature, Lady Russell, Lady Lockwood, Miss Russell, Miss Lockwood, and Mrs. John W. Foster, the latter a guest of Mrs. Ratcheller, were present. The guests were received in the drawing room by Lord Russell and Judge Batcholler, Late in the evening a collation was served.

Among those present were: Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, ex-Minister Edward J. Phelps, United States Attorney-General Harmon, President Moorfield Storey of Boston, and Treasurer Francis Rowle of Philadelphia, of the American Bar Association; G. A. Mercer of Georgia, C. C. Allen of Missouri, G. M. Sharn of Maryland; Judges W. W. Howe of New Orleans, L. E. Wales of Delaware, James C. Withrow of St. Louis, O. P. Shiras of Dubuque, L. D. Brewster, and A. V. W. Van Vechton of New York city. Thomas Dent of Chicago, R. S. Taylor of Indianapolis, Samuel F. Hunt of Cincinnati, Seth Shepard of Washington, D. C. V. M. Rosem of Arkansas, J. Newton Fiero of Albany, and D. H. Johnson of Milwaukee: United States Senators George oray of Delaware and Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska; Walter S. Logan, Isaac F. Russell, Simon Stern, E. P. Wheeler, and W. Allen Butler of New York city.

By reason of the reception given by Judge Batchelier in honor of Lord Russell, the evening session of the Bar Association was made somewhat brief. President Storey presided. The first speaker, James W. Woolworth of Omaha, Neb, discussed

audience.

At the close, Joseph B. Warner of Boston spoke on the "Lawyer's Relations to His Client."

The Association then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OUR ANGLERS IN CANADA.

An Exceptionally Fine Year for Sport on

the Northern Rivers. QUEBEC, Aug. 19.-The salmon fishing in Canada, which has just terminated, has yielded heavy returns and magnificent sport, and many well-known American anglers are on their way home with unprecedented angling records, or are remaining in Canada for the trout and ouananiche season, which is at its best in the last half of August and first part of September. Mr. Murdoch of Chicago has had a splendid catch in the Dartmouth River, on the south shore, and Mr. Barnes of Boston did equally well on the York. The yield of the Pabos, which ex-Gov. W. E. Russell was on his way to fish when death overtook him, was better than usual this year. The St. Marguerite has been M. Brackett of Boston, the fish painter: Robert E. Plumb, President of the Michigan Peninsular Car Company of Detroit; Henry Russell of Oswege, and others. Notwithstanding considerable netting of the fish in the Saguenay, below the mouth of the Marguerite, all the anglers on the stream took several fish, quite a number, over thirty pounds each, falling to every rod, Mr. Brackett went out with his rod one afternoon at 4:30 o'clock and killed six salmon before coming in the same night. But the most wonderful salmon records have been made on the costly Restigouche and Cascapedia rivers. There were anglers upon both these rivers this season who made records of over 200 pounds of salmon in a single day. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford of New York and Mr. Vanderblit were among the most fortunate of the Restigouche fishermen this year. They are both members of a fishing club on this river where each individual membership share is worth \$7.500. Higher up the same river are two individual fishing privileges, one of which recently changed hands at \$10,000 and the other at \$15,000; but on the Cascapedia there are rights for which the singling lessees pay \$8,000 a year to the provincial Government of Quebec, and they are cheap at that figure.

Lord Aberdeen has just returned from fishing the Cascapedia, but was too late going down to have extra good fishing. Col. Andrew Haggard, brother of Rider Haggard, on the other hand, killed three line salmon here as late as Aug. 1. Mr. Amos Little of Philadelphia, director of the Pennsylvania Railway, with Mr. Borden, Mr. Yates, and other friends, have enjoyed exceptionally successful fishing on the Moiste; while Dean Hoffman of Albany, who only arrived here on Saturday from Metapedia, reports having had some of the best fishing of his lifetime. It has been, in fact, a redictier salmon season upon all the Canadian rivers.

But salmon have not been the only large fish taken by American anglers of late out of Canadian vaters. Miss Cockerill, a young lady from New York, recently killed on her own rod a 28-pound pike in the Grand Discharge of Lake St. John while fishing for ouananiche. Messra. Arthur Scribner of Charles Scribner's Sons and Mr. Paul Van Dyke of New York have returned most wonderful salmon records have been made

which was a monster pike twenty-five pounds in weight. The same waters have been fished with good success by Mr. Robert Mather and Mr. Graham Harris, both of Chicago.

Continuous Collection of Mails in Cities. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.-A scheme for continuous mail collecting in cities will be put in peration in Washington shortly by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Nellson. A wagon specially constructed for the purpose is now being built at Hartford, Conn. It will be large enough to accommodate a carrier independent of the assistant, who will do the driving and take the mail from the street boxes. This wagon take the mail from the street boxes. This wagon will contain several apartments for "throwing" the mail. It will be put on at an early hour in the morning and kept on its rounds until after midnight. Every box in the business centres and other populous districts will be visited one after the other, the territory being gone over constantly, a new trip being commenced as soon as the original starting point is reached. The carrier in charge will sort the mail, making up distributions for all trains. The out-of-town mail will be pouched and delivered to the proper railroad station. Other pouches will be made up for the various substations where carriers are assigned, for the city Post Office, &c.

Odd Fellows' Grand Officers. At the opening of yesterday's session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in Scottish Rite Hall it was aunounced that the annual election of officers had resulted as follows:
Grand Master, Samuel J. Persod: Deputy
Grand Master, Hiram M. Olmsted; Grand Warden, Franklin P. Trautmann; Grand Secretary,
John G. Denhert; Grand Treasurer, George F.
Bullencamp; Representative to Sovereign Grand
Lodge, George W. Diks. The newly elected
officers will be formally installed to-day.

The Weather,

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the temperature in this city was 550°, the lowest ever recorded on a pairs the obligation of contracts is more dangerous than any statute which aims at the same result.

When the court through its officers undertakes to manage a railroad for years, and that chiefly without hearing the questions which arise in its operation; when it appoints these officers and in so doing grants the final relief sought without notice, it violates the fundamental rule of our constitutional system.

The address, which required an hour and a half in delivering, was frequently applauded. The regular business was then taken up, I pon the report of the Executive Committee eighty-eight new members from various States were elected. A recess of ten minutes was then taken, during which time Lord Russell. Sir Frank Lockwood, and Mr. Montague Crackanthorpe held an informal reception on the platform, where they greeted many members of the association.

The convention then proceeded to the election of the members of the General Council. The report of Secretary Hinkley of Haltimore for the year showed that there were 1.307 members at the close of the last meeting, Thirty-five members have been elected by the Evecutive Committee. All of the States accept Nevada and all of the Territories except New Mexico are represented in the embers of the local courcells was again called to the resolution charging the members of the local courcells was again called to the resolution charging the members of the local courcells was again called to the resolution charging the members of the solver and the finite same and members of the local courcells was again called to the resolution charging the members of the local courcel

WARRINGTON PORRCAST FOR THURSDAY.

For New England, fair; cool but slowly rising tem-Jersey, and Delaware, fair and continued cool weather; northerly winds, becoming variable.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair and continued cool weather; northerly winds shifting to easterly.

For West Virginia, Ohio, western Pennsylvania, and western New York, fair, alightly warmer; light variable winds, shifting to southerly.

Why not be as particular about soap as you are about your food? Woodbury's Facial Soap is absolutely pure.

WEYLER ABOVE ALL LAW.

HE OFERRIDES CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS TO SHED BLOOD.

is Methods of Securing the Execution of Anybody Who Seems Troublesome-Progress of the Revolution-The Span-lards Need Help in Santiago Province. This letter has been received from one of the

ablest Cuban lawyers in Havana: The situation here is more or less the same as last May. The Spanish newspapers profess to believe that the events in July are proof that the insurrection is dying out. You must not pay attention to this. They say it because they need to stir up the Spaniard's spirits, which already are below zero. Far from abating, the importance of the rebellion grows. The economic situation is unbearable, and this causes sorrow, misery, and despair among the hereto-

fore confident Spanish.
"The insurrection has sustained two important losses in the deaths of José Maceo and Juan Bruno Zayas. Zayas especially had shown great military abilities, and his name, as well as his social standing, made him a man of great prestige in the revolution. He fell a victim to treason. But, however serious, these losses will not alter the natural course of events. Marti, Flor Crombet, Amador Guerra, Alfonso Goulet, and many more were killed at the very outset

of the revolution, and yet it was not stopped. "The numerous imprisonments which are made here every day, the search by the police in private residences, the deportations to Africa, keep the city in a state of alarm and horror. Casuso, Viondi, Alacan, Zertucha, Varona, and many more, well known throughout the island, are among the victims. There is one thing that seems to go unnoticed by the civilized world. Many men are shot and hacked down every day as the result of summary judgments and of Weyler's decrees. Summary judgment is an outrage upon the nineteenth century. It is a judgment given without the defendant's having been allowed to plead. It is enough that three or four persons say that they saw a man at a certain place on a certain day. He will be condemned because, as I say, he is not permit-

"This was had enough, but Gen. Weyler made It worse by declaring incendiarism to be an aggravating circumstance. His declaration was a violation of the law. When he arrived in the island he expressed his surprise because the war councils did not pronounce sentence of death. He was answered that the penal code imposed the penalty of hard labor ('perpetual chain') and death; but as it was almost imposchain hand death; but as it was almost impossible to establish the existence of the aggravating circumstance, the councils were forced to sentence only to the less heavy pensity, that is to say, to hard labor. We ler asked then if incendiarism was not an aggravating circumstance, and he was informed that incendiarism constituted merely another crime, which was also chastleed with hard labor. Without taking the limit to consider whether which was also chastleed with hard labor. Without taking the time to consider whether he might do it lawfully or not, he issued his edict. But, according to the law, he had not the right to issue it. He may suspend constitutional rights, he may take cognizance in his fursisfiction of every criminal case, but he may not legislate; he may not change nor increase the number of circum-tances which affect criminal responsibility; he may not alter the penal code. The Constitution expressly forbids the application of any penalty which has not

the number of circum-tances which affect criminal responsibility; he may not alter the penal code. The Constitution expressly forbids the application of any senalty which has not been previously established by a law made in Congress, even in cases when constitutional rights have been suspended.

"Constitution, Congress—those words mean nothing to Weyler. He issued his death-dealing proclamation; the councils of war accepted it as if it had been the work of Congress, and scateness of death are pronounced and executed under it every day.

"I am sure of what I say; in compliance with the law, the sentences, once executed, are communicated to the Supreme Council of War in Madrid, and I know positively that some have been returned with a reprinted for having erromously awarded a sentence of death on the ground that incendiarism was an aggravating circumstance. But Weyler does not seem to be the man to be checked by a reprimand.

"Weyler does nothing but what the most reactionary among the Conservatives desire. To please them he allows their newspapers to incite the passions by addressing every insult to the native population, which is described as decrement, large, vicious and corrunt. The Connative population, which is described as de-

cite the passions by addressing every insult to the native population, which is described as decemerate, lazy, vicious, and corrupt. The Culans are deprived of the few posts they had in the administration simply to make places for the genuine spaniards.

"A lorical consequence of all these things is that the insurrection increases despite the killing of some of its chiefs and the surrender of those who are forced to surrender on account of iliness or other unitness for so hard a task as war. And not only the Cubans, but also the Spanish-even the Spanish soldiers—join the insurgent ranks in great numbers, and so the revolution is more powerful than ever.

"In the provinces of Havana and Matanzas, where it would be easier than in the rest of the island for the Spanish army to check the insurgent forces, Aguierre, Castillo, and Lacret occupy permanent positions and control at their will the railway traffic. Something very grouns must be happening in Santiaco de Cuba, eccause Weyler, is constantly sending troops to that province. To do this, he has retired almost every garrison from the sugar estates. In Puerto Principe more than 3,000 men who still hesitated have lately joined Maximo Gomez. Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio can hardly give the revolution more men than they have already given to it.

"The Spanish troops have not been able to

"The Snanish troops have not been able to realize their plan of operations during the wet season, because the insurgents force them to fight, and with their perpetual marches and counter-marches during these hot and rainy days the soldiers are stricken in large numbers and taken to the hospitals. I have heard some of them say that they had to be half dead to be allowed to go to a hospital. It is not yellow fever alone that makes the more victims in the Snanish army. Other fevers do an equally terrible work."

GEN. BATCHELDER'S SUCCESSOR. Col. Sawtelle Appointed Quartermaster. General of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.-The President to-day appointed Col. Charles G. Sawtelle Quartermaster General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He succeeds Gen. Batchelder, who retired on July 27.

Col. Sawtelle was born in and appointed from

Maine. He was a cadet in the Military Academy from June 1, 1850, to July 1, 1854. When he graduated he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry. In 1857 he entered the Quartermaster's Department, and in 1861 was made Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. He reached the rank of Colonel in 1894. He received brevet ranks of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel in March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and of Brigadier-General later in the same month for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department

during the war.

Col. Sawtelle served in Minnesota from September, 1854, to July, 1855. In 1858 he served in Nebraska and Kansas, participating in the Sious expedition, on the Utah expedition, and on the march to California. He was on frontier duty in California as Quartermaster of the Colorado River expedition in 1861. When the civil war broke out he was placed in charge of the Quartermaster's depot at Perryville, Md., from August, 1861, to March, 1862. In the Virginia peninsular campaign he superintended the for-warding of troops and supplies to the Army of the Potomac from Fort Monroe, and was assistant in charge of transporta-tion in that army to September. 1802. He was Chief Quartermaster of the Sec-ond Corps in the Rappahannock campaign, and was present at the battle of Fredericksburg as Chief Quartermaster of the right grand divis-ion. As thef Quartermaster of cavalry he was engaged in Stonetona's raid toward Richmond in May, 1863, and thereafter he was in contin-nous service as Chief Quartermaster to the end of the war, and received brevet promotions up to the rank of Brigadier-General for meritorious services in his department. In 1894 he was assigned to duty at Governor's Island as Chief Quartermaster of the Bepart-ment of the East, which place he now holds. He wall retire on May 10, 1898, on which day he reaches the age limit—64 years. The promotion of Col. Sawtelle created a va-cancy in the grade of Captain, which the Presi-dent filled he was the contraction of the Presipeninsular campaign he superintended the for-

The promotion of Col. Sawtelle created a va-cancy in the grade of Captain, which the Presi-dent filled by promoting First Lieut, C. A. Devol of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, It also caused the following promotions in the Quar-termaster's Department, Lout, Col. W. B. Hughes to Colonel, Major J. V. Furey to Lieu-tenant-Colonel, and Capt. C. A. Booth to Major.

Bleyelist Killed Through Careless Driving. WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 19,-Edward Racke, of a fractured skull received at 8:30 o'clock between this city and Naugatuck by men who were racing horses. They crowded him to a wall near Naugatuck Cemetery, and he fell. The names of the men who were racing are not known, but the Waterbury and Naugatuck po-lice are looking for them.

DR. HALLETT,

The great blood and nerve specialist cures all secret and private diseases of men in a few days. 10 East 16th st. near list av. New York; no charge unless cured; hours, 9 to 9. Write or call; best aduce free.

Kennedycartlandt

SLANG NAMES FOR MONEY.

\$1.98 pair. Freuch Calf Patent Leather, \$2.97 pair. Canvas Oxfords, with noles of Corrugates Rubber, at 40c, pair. Ricycle Shoes, hand-sewed welt, \$2.59 a pair.

Men's Hats. The advance styles for Fall are ready in Black and newest shades of Brown. Derbys, \$1.90 to \$2.00.

Aintnes, \$1.90 to \$2,00. All Straw Rate marked for a quick good-by. were \$1.90 and \$2.40.

Men's Shirt Bargains. Lots more of the next Percale Bosoms on white bodies, with detachable link cuffs to match. Besoms at 49c. instead of \$1.90. Woven Madras Negliges Shirts, 79c, instend of \$1.50.

WORK OF THE NAVAL MILITIA. Results of Official Inspections and the Possibilities of the Force. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- Assistant Secretary McAdoo, who has general charge of the opera-ions of the Navai Militia, so far as the Navy Department is concerned, and, under him, Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., who is detailed for this special work, will duly record and com-

training. Meanwhile, however, it is possible to get a good idea from the reports of the inspecting officers of what has been accomplished. Perhaps the most striking feature of the various reports is their conclusion that the Naval Militia should not be relied upon to furnish crews for general service in the ships of the navy; but the discipline is generally well swoken of as is also the desire manifested to

ment upon the results of the present year's

learn, and some organizations do very credit-In the Georgia Naval Militia the percentage of attendance for the Brunswick contingent, at the summer exercise, was 60, and for the Savannan 65. The discipline of the former, which was instructed on the Amphitrite, was reported to be "the same as last year, fair," but with no increase in professional knowledge. The officers and petty officers "are not very efficient," and of the men about the same must be said. "The field of usefulness of this body," say the Board of naval officers who conducted the inspection, "when efficiently

per cent. the discipline excellent, the professional knowledge of the men generally fair, the efficiency of the various ratings very good, and the men all of a high order of intelligence and excellent physique. The officers, considering that none had been in the navy, were extremely well informed, and the outfit was exceedingly good, including a steam launch, boats, two howitzers, and a Hotchkiss gun.

The Michigan minitia served aboard the Michigan a part of its crew being landed to make room for them. The Detroit division showed only 52 per cent. Of attendance, but its professional knowledge, all things considered, was very good, and also its efficiency. It appears that some of the men are yachtsmen accustomed to handling small steam vessels, so that they adapt themselves readily te work aboard ship. They had made themselves theoretically familiar with rapid-fire guns, and hence were able to take them up in a surprisingly good drill, although they had never seen sich guns. The Saginaw division, which drilled atterward on the same ship, turned out 08 for cent, but proved to be in professional knowledge far below that of Detroit. The Michigan militia as a whole was not revarded as an efficient reserve from which to man the seagoing ships of the fleet.

The Naval Militia of the New England States call for remarks in general not valide those

The Naval Militia of the New England States

AN ASTONISHING NUMBER OF POP-ULAR EXPRESSIONS.

Nicknames, Respectful and Otherwise, that Are Given to That the Loss of Which Is the Boot of All Evi - Various Sources of and Beasons for These Terms. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

It is a fact well known to every linguist that language reflects not only the thoughts, feelings, and aspirations of those who use it, but also in no small degree the everyday social life of the people. Language changes with a change in the circumstances and surroundings of those who use it, and periods of national prosperity or adversity are often indicated by the class and character of the words and expressions that come into being at such times. Our own civil war, for instance, was prolific in new words; dozens of them came into being on both sides in that great struggle. The period of Southern reconstruction was equally productive. Times of peace are not generally so rich in new expressions, the blessedness of a nation whose annals are dull being easily set forth without a resort to unusual words or forms of expression, but periods of war and intense political or social excitement are certain to have their effect on the language of the people, sometimes b such an extent that, were the new words of a language tabulated chronologically, it might be quite possible to determine the kind of convalion undergone by the nation from the charac ter of the expressions invented to set forth the state of popular feeling. Only a period of war could have produced such a word as "skedaddie"; only intense political batred could have brought into being a word like "woolly head." as applied to a political party; while " Ku-klux klan,"" bulldoze," and similar words carry a world of history in their syllables. The manner and extent in which a language

may reflect the social life of the people using it is strikingly illustrated by the statement made is strikingly illustrated by the statement made by an eminent philological authority that the Arabic has fifty-two synonymous names for the sword and but eight for religion. From the dawn of their history the Arabs have been men of war. In a certain sense their hand was against every man, and every man's hand was against them. They have never learned, even in modern times, to employ the improved weapons of civilization, and, although the use of gunpowder was forced upon them, their firearms are of the most primitive and wretched description. The sword is now, and always has been, their favorite weapon, and the effectiveness with which they use it has been attested on more than one battlefield, where the troops of civilized States, with all the advantages conferred by rejeating firearms of the most recent construction, rapid-firing cannon, and the strategy developed by the ingenuity of able military leaders have not always been able to comend with naked Arabs armed only with the sword. The Arabs have always the sword in hand; they swear by the sword; they worship the sword, when he were the room of their own, they nevertheless are not inspired by their faith as they are by the sword; to they have few names for religion and a multitude for their favorite weapon. A critical investigation of the different leading languages will show something of the same general truth that the temper and habits of a nation are in o ingoined side deby an eminent philological authority that the

must be said. The field of usefulness of this body," say the Board of faval officers who conducted the inspection, "when efficiently a organized and instructed, would be as an auxiliary to any force operating in its neighborable hood," or as a primary defence of its ports. The Savannah company, having just been or saminzed, had had no opportunity to acquire professional knowledge, but dividually assessed that a sixty professional knowledge, but dividually assessed that a series and men illustration of the entertaint of the respects the report of the Board was not encouraging. Discipline was fair, but the fifteent, while at target practice many of the officers and men illustration of the saint of the practical was as a size of this country he will be easily excuesd to concluding that it is the laws of the officers. This is certainly not a finitering report, out at least the low standard reported gives great advantages for showing improvement text year. The monitor Nantucket was also found to be family not a finitering report, out at least the low standard reported gives great advantages for showing improvement heat year. The monitor Nantucket was also found to be family not a finitering report, out at least the low standard reported gives great advantages for showing improvement heat year. The monitor Nantucket was also found to be family not a finitering report, out at least the low standard reported gives great advantages for showing improvement heat year. The monitor Nantucket was also found to be family not a finitering report, out at least for the lower and the low standard reported gives great advantages for showing improvement heat year. The monitor Nantucket was also found to be family not a finite for the form of the same of war, and of officers and men lacked professional knowledge. Not were used to be a subject to the professional knowledge has the professional knowledge has the professional knowledge has a good deal during the week they were under the professional knowledge has the professional knowl

of all evil. is not, therefore, strange when the universal desirability and usefuness of the article in question are considered. It is, however, remarkable low, in hearity every case, the name bestowed on the medium of trade is, or at one time was, a siant or caut expression. Even the work gold was once undoubtedly slant, for, whether it be derived from the oil German or old Celific, in the one case it means. The religion, in the other "the bright," and only by a figure of speech could it have been used as a noun to designate the precious metal. The name dollar was once slang, being applied to the ounce nieces coined by a certain terman (Count Joachim, who in a certain that, or valley, in his rather limited dominions had a silver mine. The pieces became well known throughout Germany, and, in allusion to the place where the silver was mined, they were called "thalers," or "valleyers." The name proved popular, was generally adopted, and finally emigrated to England, where they became "dollars," and was in common use as early as the time of Shakespeare, in whose plays it is once or twice found. The English pennid was originally what its name implies, a pound of silver, which was divided by weight into twenty portion, each of which was called a shilling, from an old Saxon or German word signifying to weigh. A slang name for the German traders in the Saxon and early English days was esterling, and, as their money was the lest in western Europe, esterling silver repre-

s whole was not recarded as a mélicia reserve from which to man the seagoing ships of the The Naval Militia of the New England States call for remarks in general not utilize those of Hode Island and Connecticut, in fact, camped with the New York militia at Gartister of the College of Hode Island and Connecticut, in fact, camped with the New York militia at Gartister of the College of Hode Island and Connecticut, in fact, camped with the New York militia at Gartister of the College of the College

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars

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and very soon after their appearance they were nicknamed the brownbacks, and continued to bear this name during the whole time they were in circulation. Attempts were often made to nickname the Government notes from the portraits that appeared upon them, but these were never successful. Calling a note a Washington, or a Jefferson, or a Franklin, never, for some reason, caught the fancy of the people, and such nicknames did not prove popular.

The name "paper money" is of itself of slang origin, dating from the war issues of Government currency, but there were many others which also proved exceedingly popular, and some are still in use. "Uncle Sam's I. O. U.'s" was a favorite euphemism during the war, and is even now occasionally heard, while "bills," an expression borrowed from banking use, is almost universal. "Certificates" can hardly be called a slang term, being an appropriate name, suggested by the fact that one form of our currency bears on its face the statement. "This certifies that there have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States five silver dollars, payable to the bearer on demand." This note is, therefore, in the strictest ease of the word, a certificate of deposit and has a good right to its name. "Circulating medium." often applied to our paper currency, is an expression borrowed from the war-time statutes, which used it to designate the various issues of currency, and "legal tender" comes from the statement made on certain of our national notes, witnessing that they are a legal tender for all debts, public and private, save duties on imports and interest on the national debt. "Rags." as a slang name for paper money, dates from the time of the greenback craze, this idea being facctiously known as the "rag bally," from a series of cartoons drawn by a noted Eastern caricaturist and intended to rid; only the theories of the advocates of this scheme. "Plasters" probably took its origin from the suggestion that a Government note is a poultice of considerable efficacy for many aliments, bot gested by their smaller size, as compared with the "shinplasters." Sinews of war appears in the Compressional Record of the first year of the war, though it is as old as the time of Plu-tarch, who buts it in the mouth of Cleomenes, and "ways and means" unquestionably arose from the name of the House committee whose dury it is to look first the figure of a first of

duty it is to look after the financial affairs of dies, and, therefore, would be better known as the "dollar of our granddadies." but any attempt to correct a slang usage is labor wasted. The "almignty dollar" is said by one authority to have for its inventor no less a personage than Washington irving, though half a dozen other names are credited with it, while "cartwhee!" bears the earmarks of its popular origin. "Almignty dollar" is almost classic in its dignity. "Cartwheel dollar" comes up into literature from men who are more familiar with horses than with books, with pitchforks than with pens. It is near of kin to "coachwheel dollar," which, nowever, is evidently an attempt to improve upon it, to make it aristocratic, to put good clothes on it, and introduce it into society. "Financial circles," as a name for the big silver coin, is rather artificial, while "ducats" and "simoeleons" savor strongly of a Shakespearean origin; but "counter ringers" and "pocket weights" are thoroughly popular, as well as theroughly American in character, and no wonder can be felt at their widely extended use. "Round moors," as a nickname, is suggestive, but rather too fanciful for common use; our people are of so practical a turn of mind that the moon in imagery is at a discount, nor is there any special connection between finance and astronomy, though "Roil on, Silver Moon," a love song popular when our fathers were courting our mothers, might well be revived nowadays for mothers, might well be revived nowadays for the benefit of the silver enthusiasts. "Plunk." "plunkers," and "plates" are good enough, in their way, for slang use, but a clercyman who invited his congregation to "shell out their slockels" for the benefit of the heathen would probably be regarded as lacking in dignity, though in another circle a request for the lean of a "sing" or a "ringer" or a "fat plunk" wouldnot be considered as a misuse of language, save by the man unwilling to comply with the request.

The \$100 note has but one nickname, and that is exceedingly appropriate as well as dignified. It needs no more for there are thousands of persons in this country who have never seen a note of this denomination; but everybody has seen small change, though perhaps not as much as he wished to see, and the commonness of this species of money has suggested scores of sobriquets, appropriate and the reverse, grave and gay, effusively funny and humorously pathetic. The "nickel," as a narse, was suggested by the common idea that this metal entropy the more in the composition of the more interest of the composition of the comp

CHASED BY A BIG COUGAR

AN EXCITING IWELVE-MILE RIDE IN THE WILDERNESS,

The Benst Bounding After the Horseman When He Tried to Make His Lacaps by Flight, and Cronching Close Hehlad Him When He Walked His Horse, From the St. Louis Republic.

The only indigenous long-tailed cat in America north of the thirtieth parallel of latitude is the cougar. The wildcats, so-called, are 1713; with short tails, and of these there are three distinct species. But there is only one true representative of the genus fells, and that is the animal first above mentioned. It has received many trivial appellations. Among the early American trappers and bunters east of the Mississippi River he is called the panther, or, in their patole, painter; in the Rocky Mountain and California, the "California lion." There are few wild animals so regular in their

color as the congar: very little variety has been observed among many specimens. The congar of mature age is of a tawny red color, aiment uniform over the whole body, though some what paler about the face and the parts underneath. Though considered the representative of the lion in America, his resemblance to the royal beast is but slight; his color alone entities

of the lion in America, his resemblance to the royal beast is but slight; his color alone entities him to such an honor.

He is a tree climber. He can mount a tree with the agility of a cat, and although so large an animal, no climbs by means of his claws, not by hugging, after the manner of the bears and opossums. While climbing a tree his claws can be heard cracking along the bark as he mounts upward. He sometimes lies squat along a higher sortal branch, a lower one, for the purpose of springing upon a deer, or such other animal as he wishes to feed upon. The ledge of a cliff is also a ravorite haunt, and such are known among old hunters as "bantier ledges."

The Cascade Range and every tributary chain of mountains on the wast Pacific slope was the habitat of the cougar or mountain lion, ascenty, body out there called the feroclous beast. The cougar rarely ventured out of the great forests, however, the deer and mountain sheep forulaning them their general food.

In 1827 I was stationed at Fort Simcoe, in the valley of the same name in then Washibetton Territory. One afternoon in June of the pramentioned I started for Fort Dalles, slatying miles from Fort Simcoe, on the Columbia River. There were no wagon roads in those early days. Everything and to be carried on pack motion, because of the rough, rocky, and precipitous character of the country. The majority of the mule trails were what are called "zig-zage," that is, angilng from right to left up the saces sides of the mountains, their in the saces sides of the mountains, their in the saces and the order of the country. The majority of the mule trails were what are called "zig-zage," that is, angilng from right to left up the saces of the rough, rocky, and precipitous character of the country. The majority of the mule trails were what are called "zig-zage," that is, angilng from right to left up the saces of the rough, rocky, and precipitous character of the country. The majority of the mule trails were what are called "zig-zage," that is, angilng from right

communication was between points made possible.

I left the post without carrying any arms, not
even a revolver, a careless habit of mine for
which I was reprimanded more than once by
my commanding officer, but one becomes indiferent to constant danger in a wild country,
and I never was cured of the fault. I reached
the foot of the first "list-sag" at the west side
of the valley where it juts against the range of
mountains about sundown, and before everying
the ascent, dismounted and cinched my saidle.
In a little more than three boors I arrived at
the summit, making frequent haits to wind my
animal, for she had labored heavily neitriggiing up the grade.

When I started on again, after resting twenty
or thirty minutes, the moon, which was at its

When I started on again, after resting twenty or thirty minutes, the moon, which was at its full, now appeared at the verge of the berigge way below me at the lower end of the valley, and began to light up the trail on the summit of the range, so that in the clear, cloudless say objects were as distinctly visible as at non-day, though the atmosphere and all nature seemed tinged with a silver sheen.

The trail on the summit of the range ran over a narrow table land for several miles, and then entered the deep pine and codar forest at the other extremity of the chain of great inits over which I was going. A ride of twelve mice further and I arrived at a lonery spot, entirely denuised of timber, excepting a group of based cedars about an acre in extent. There, a few months before, A. J. Bolen had been most brutaily murdered by the Yakimas, whose special agent he was. He was shot in the back or a relative of the chief, Kami-a-kin, who then extend the content of the chief, Kami-a-kin, who then extends the content of the chief, Kami-a-kin, who then extends the content of the chief, Kami-a-kin, who then extends the content of the chief. Kami-a-kin, who then extends the content of the chief, Kami-a-kin, who then extends the content of the chief.

tally murdered by the laximas, whose special agent he was. He was shot in the back by a relative of the chief, Kam-i-a-kin, who then cut his throat, killed his horse, and borned being bodies, together with whatever other property was attached to either.

The trail ran right through the accursed place, but the Indians themselves, after their crime, always superstitious, made a detour of some miles out of its way. The whites however, still traveled the older and much shorter route. I arrived there just as my watch indicated midnight. Seating myself on one of the granite boulders scattered over the ground, after cinching up my saddle again I lighted my pipe and was about to enjoy the delicious fragrance of some tobacco which had been given to me the day before by an officer lately arrived from the States, when my mare, which i was holding by the rein, gave a convulsive shudder and nearly broke away from me. I could not

highly mettled animal, she was usually as docise as a gitten.

The moon was nearly over my head, and I gazed around in wonder for some moments to learn the cause of my pet animals strange stition. Presently, on looking at the very centre of the cluster of blasted cedars where it was alleged the cruel murder of Bolen had been committed. I saw, not without some feeling of awe, two great green eyes staring at me with a sealiness that was appailing. For a moment I was seeminingly fascinated by the uncanny vision,

ness that was appailing. For a moment I was seemingly fascinated by the uncanny vision, when contemplating the story of the rime which had been consummated there but in another instant all sense of possible supersition vanished as I saw the bushes more and head the dead twigs lying on the ground crack as I under the foot of some heavy animal treading on them. In another instant I saw a monstrous cougar stealthily crawl out of the tangled mass of brushwood in a crouching attitude, her tail slowly oscillating, as does that of the domestic cat when watching a monse hole.

The beast evidently then saw me for the first time, and, as is natural to the species, instinctively drew back, as if to fly from the Dresche of man, it was my beautiful mare the cougar coverted, but seeing me she dejerred the far all spring which she had contemplated at the moment her eyes first met mine.

I soothed Petaluma as best I could, but her trembling was not in the least abused though she rubbed her nose against my coat sleeve as was her wont whenever I corresed her hole attempt those frantic jumps in her efforts back away that at first characterized her termine was her wont whenever learnessed her tole seemed a little more passive that it see did not attempt those frantic jumps in her effects to be a way that at first characterized her termise fright when she semelled the congar of by some instinct became aware of its proximity.

I curved my ince for not bringing my revolvers with me, or some sort of arms by which I might have killed the impodent beast, and yowed that I would never again be guilty of such stuppidity. There was no use, however, of indulging in vain regrets; what I had to do said do quickly, was to get away from there as some aspossible, for I did not know how soon the feroclous brute, nearly fam shed with hunser, maybe, might make an effort to fasted its porticians into the flanks of my mare, is not my presence entirely. So I hurriedly known the shoulder, mounted her as rapidly as I ever had before in my life, and was no some seated firmly in the saddle than without a word or other impulse from me, she made a did own the trail that nearly threw me over her head, at the same instant seeming to surink to was and and cased at the bare hilltop this side of the bissed codars, and to my horror saw those free greed.

I sympathetically turned in a head around and gazed at the bare hilling this side of the based codars, and to my horror saw those great area eyes but a few rods behind me following my trail with a sort of crouching, crawing indishall ready, evidently, to spring the moment I had covered the right distance.

When I noticed that the cougar was crawling in its crouching attitude behind me. I had greened of mind enough to think if I remed in my horse and made her was it would increased cougar with the fact that I was been a well as the animal it wanted to devour first a well as the animal it wanted to devour first a well as the animal it wanted to devour first a well as the animal it wanted to devour first a well as the animal it wanted to devour first a well as now valley, surrounded by hilly mountain, have if y timbered, the Government had greated a blockhouse and a corrat, in which were kerical an umber of horses and mules, to be dayed a relay between the miliary pasts. I had first about be able to make that boint in senting hours from the cluster of ceilars, but a trail should be able to make that boint in senting hours from the cluster of ceilars, but a trail about the blockhouse at all or may be all y shifes, with my beautiful many benes left in the rail, picked clean by the vicious bear that was following me.

True to its instincts, it was realizafall of me. I succeeded with great difficulty in every in coaxing my mare into acloss was shiefed of which resulted, as I surnesed it would be cougar ceased at once its fearing beauting as titled into a shambling sort of a 222 counter.

in coaxing my mare into a slow of which iresulted, as I surmised congar ceased at once its fearing settled into a shambling sort of a further behind me at the moment. Desirous of knowing for a terta my factics were the sudden can ture's sudden change of movem urged Petaluma into a quick long of my quirt, and the Instant the ticed the mare's renewed effects it commenced its former actions ened my gait, and, to my michose ened my gait, and, to my michose ened my gait, and, to my michose the congar once more ingged behits slow movements, and seems watching the rider closer that I did not again dare to be lifets faster than a walk, and during twice miles to the blockholms maintained that slow gait the courty to spring toward us.

After continuing in that tiresum about four hours, I at last entered ley, and lust as I rede dut of the into the bright mosnlight the termore as and and disappointed roups. I changed animals at the last of on to the river without further any in having saved my beautifully possibly myself, from the jaws of beaut, which had been my unwelco ion for so many weary miles.